LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1911.

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Notes.

ROBERT ASKE.

Of the life of this famous leader of the Pilgrimage of Grace prior to the rebellion very little is known. A slight addition to our knowledge is made by a MS. recently acquired by the British Museum, and it seems well that this should be recorded. The MS. in question (now Add. MS. 38133) was formerly Phillipps MS. 3765. It is described both in the Phillipps catalogue and in the 1911 sale catalogue as containing genealogical collections by Robert Aske, but Sir Thomas Phillipps, who published several items from the MS. in vol. i. of the 'Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica' (pp. 20, 168, 243, 324), does not seem to have identified this person with the leader of the Pilgrimage of Grace. He has written a pencil note on the back of the cover, stating that

"the name of the Author of these Pedigrees appears to have been Robert Aske, 'Servant to the Earl of Northumberland,' and a Herald by profession. Qu. if any account of him in Noble's History of the College of Arms?"

The internal evidence of the MS., however, furnishes very strong grounds for believing, firstly, that the Aske mentioned in it was the leader of the Pilgrimage of Grace, and, secondly, that he was *not* the collector of the pedigrees and miscellaneous notes contained in the volume.

I will discuss the second inference first. The papers conjecturally or certainly connected with Aske are all, with one exception, legal in character, mainly notes of law readings and cases, and forms of writs and proceedings, and they seem to have no connexion with the genealogical and historical collections which occupy the greater part of the volume. With one exception, they all fall within ff. 7–13; but the original foliation, dating from not later than about the middle of the sixteenth century, begins on f. 13 b with the first pedigree, although, since f. 14 forms a single sheet with f. 8, the contents of which follow on from f. 7, part at least of these preliminary papers must have belonged to the volume from the beginning. The contents of the volume are very miscellaneous, and many hands are represented. Some entries are by persons certainly other than Aske, or of a later date than Aske's death; *e.g.*, on f. 35 a number of notes on Charleton arms are signed "Edward Charleton" with the date 1550, 4 Edw. VI. So, too, on f. 50, in a pedigree of the Hamertons, a note is added to Sir Stephen Hamerton's name "pendeu a Tyborne a° 29 H. 8" (1537). As Hamerton was executed for complicity in the Pilgrimage of Grace, and Aske was at this time a prisoner, he can hardly have written this note, or compiled this pedigree, which is in the same hand as several others in the volume. These facts do not, of course, prove that the collection was not made by some other Robert Aske than Aske of Aughton, but they clearly rule out the latter; and since the Aske papers have, as mentioned above, no internal connexion with the rest of the collection, and are in hands which do not occur elsewhere, it seems unlikely that the Aske mentioned in them had anything to do with the compilation of the volume.

It remains to consider the evidence identifying the Aske here mentioned with the leader of the Pilgrimage of Grace. Almost the only facts recorded of the latter in the 'D.N.B.,' apart from his connexion with the movement, are that he was a lawyer and that he belonged to the Aughton branch of the family, both of which statements can be confirmed from documents

in 'Letters and Papers.' In J. Foster's 'Collectanea Genealogica,' x. 1883, p. 19, the name of Robert Aske appears as admitted at Gray's Inn in 1527; and Foster identifies this person with Aske of Aughton; so, too, the 'D.N.B.' article speaks of Aske as a "fellow of Gray's Inn." Now, as already said, the papers in the MS. which mention Aske are, with one exception, legal notes, evidently by some law student; and since they have no connexion with the remaining contents of the volume, it seems not unreasonable to suppose that the legal papers which accompany them, but do not contain Aske's name, come from the same source. Two of these last-mentioned papers (ff. 11 b, 13), both in the same hand, contain notes of law readings by a lector named Yorke in Lent term, 22 Hen. VIII. (1531); and one (f. 11 b) mentions Gray's Inn as the place. The lector in question may well have been Roger Yorke, who is named as a Fellow of Gray's Inn in a Subsidy Roll of 1523, printed by F. A. Inderwick, 'Calendar of the Inner Temple Records,' 1896, vol. i. p. 460. Here we get these papers definitely connected with Gray's Inn; and the dates, here and in the others, well suit the time when Aske, admitted in 1527, must have been pursuing his legal studies.

The strongest evidence is, however, given by the papers in ff. 29–34 (same hand as ff. 7–9 b). These are forms of writs with notes on them, and the name of Robert Aske is used, doubtless *exempli gratia*. The first contains the words "rectum teneatis Roberto Aske armigero de uno messuagio cum pertinentiis in Actonia"; and another (f. 30) gives further names: "de maneriis de Actonia et Ellertonia cum pertinentiis et de uno messuagio et decim [*sic*] et octo bovatis terre cum pertinentiis in Cotyngwith et Storwhath." These places are: Aughton, Ellerton, Cottingwith, Storthwaite, all adjacent places in co. York; and it is clear that the Robert Aske mentioned in connexion with them must be Robert Aske of Aughton.

A further question now arises. None of these Aske papers seems to be in the handwriting of Aske himself. The hand of ff. 7–9 b, 29–34 is obviously different from Aske's, though, since it is a formal scribe's hand, it is not wholly impossible that he may have written these entries in a different style of hand from that of his ordinary use, but there is no evidence for this. The rougher hand seen on ff. 11 b, 13 is also probably not Aske's, though it is not possible to be quite certain of this, since all the autograph papers of Aske in 'Letters and Papers' are at the Record Office, not in the Museum; but such comparison of the two as I could make did not suggest any great resemblance; nor do I see reason to believe that Aske's hand appears anywhere in the volume. In view of this it might be supposed that the legal papers have no connexion with Aske; that they are miscellaneous notes by more than one person, and that Aske's name was introduced merely as being that of a person prominent at the time. This, however, seems to be disproved by the following considerations: (1) Such dates as occur are earlier than the Pilgrimage of Grace, when Aske was still unknown to fame. (2) The local knowledge indicated by the place-names on f. 30 seems to presuppose a person from that neighbourhood. (3) If these papers did not form a single collection, it seems difficult to account for their presence in a volume dealing, except for them, with genealogical, historical, and antiquarian matters. (4) The document on f. 9 (of which presently) seems conclusive against the supposition; it at least can hardly be fictitious. The conclusion seems to be either that, despite appearances, these papers were really written by Aske, using various styles of hand, or else that they are copies of his notes while a law student, perhaps passed about among fellow-students.

The document on f. 9 just referred to, which alone of the Aske papers is not legal in character, is the only one which gives us any substantial addition to our knowledge of Aske's career, and it is of sufficient interest to justify its publication in full. I give it as it is in the MS., merely extending abbreviations and following modern usage in regard to capital letters:—

Memorandum that I Robert Aske seruaunt vnto the right honorable the Erle of Northumberland hath resauede of my said lord and master in the battelment aboue Sainte Stevens Chapell at Westmonster the xvij[t] day of May in the xix[t] yer off King Henry the viij [1527] as doth aper in the end *cl.*

Wheroff deliueryd in parcelles by my said lord commaundment as folowythe

Inprimis deliueryd to [blank] Wilbert my lordes seruaunt ffor his costes ridinge by post to Wresill [Wressell, co. York] xx*s.*

Item to my said lord him selff in his chambre at York Place in gold iij*l.* vij*s.* v j*d.*

Item deliueryd to John Jenkes vpon a bill singned with my lordes own hand for bordwages* iiij*l.* xviij*s.* v j*d.*

* This is a somewhat earlier instance of the word than the first given in the 'N.E.D.' (1539).

Item deliueryd to Masteres Kellet vpon a bill for bordwages singned [by] my said lordes hande xliij*s.* x*d.* *ob.*

Item deliueryd ffor my lord seruauntes at the court at Greynwighe [Greenwich] on Wednisday the xv^te^ day of May our expenses ther vj*s.* viij*d.*

Item deliueryd to John Jenkes by my lordes commandment that he layd doun for my lord xx*d.*

Item deliueryd for pynner dost* for writinge the copey of the lat Erle of Northumberland wil iiij*d.*

Item deliueryd ffor bordwages at Kelletz from the xix^te^ day off May vnto ye xxv*j* day of the same monthe and in revardes to my lord concell and other his commaundmentes as doth aper in a bill singned with my lord hand vl. viij*s.*

Item deliueryd to Robert Tenaunt the xxvii^t^ day of May in revard by my lordes comaundment xs.

Item deliueryd to Edward Clefford the same day at Chelsowe [Chelsea ?] to my lord to play at kardes xs.

Item deliueryd to my lord him self at York Place to play at cleke† thre fortypens‡ of gold xi*s.* iij*d.* and in whit money xii*s.* xxiij*s.* iij*d.*

Item deliueryd the same day to the master off Savoy ffor sertayne playt to him laid in pleghe by my said lord xl.

f. 9 b.]

Mensis Maij Item deliueryd ffor a lod off hay the xxix^te^ day off May to my lordis hors xs.

Item deliueryd to Sir Thomas Wardrope for sertayn Rayment of my said lordes being laid to plegh xvij*s.*

Item deliueryd to the said Sir Thomas Wardrope ffor a ring and other sertayn stouf of my lord laid vnto pleghe vpon a tokyn of a paire of blake bedes sent to me fro my said lord the last day of May xij*l.*

Item deliueryd John Warzion hoshier the same day ffor iiij pair of hous to my lord xxv*j*s. viij*d.*

Mensis Junij Item deliueryd to Sir Thomas Parke the secunde day of Junij by my lordes comandment for kater expenses to my lordes houshold xx*l.*

Item deliueryd ffro the xxv*j*^t^ day of May ffor bordwages and other expenses and deliueryes by my lordes comaundment vnto ye secund day of Junij as aperyth by a bill singned with my lordes haunde iiij*l.* viij*s.* iij*d.*

Item deliueryd ffor my lord ffrom Monday the iiij day of Junij vnto ye x*j* day of the same month ffor rewardes expenses and houshold nessessarijs as apperyth by a bill examyned and singned with my lordes own hande xxx*l.* xvij*s.*

Item deliueryd for my lord ffrom the x*j* day of Junij vnto the xiiij day of the same month for forane expenses and revardes and Jowels bought at Wyndishour [Windsor] by my said lord as apperyth by a bill therof maid and examyned by my lord whervnto he hath set to his own haund the day aforsaid xl*l.* vij*s.*

It appears from this that Aske was in 1527 in the service of the Earl of Northumberland (Henry, sixth Earl, known as "The Unthrifty"); we know that his brother Christopher was later in that of the Earl of Cumberland ('Letters and Papers,' vol. xii. pt. i. p. 545). This may explain his attempts to persuade the Earl to join the Pilgrimage of Grace and the care for the Earl's safety which induced him, on his obstinate refusal, to send him to York, lest popular resentment should lead to his death; see E. B. de Fonblanque, 'Annals of the House of Percy,' i. 453–6. Since 1527, the date of the above account, was the year of his admission into Gray's Inn, it is possible that he came up to London about that time with the Earl.

The facts above recorded do not, it is true, add much to our knowledge of Aske's private life; but even a little light in the case of so interesting a figure is welcome. In conclusion, I may call attention to the MS. from which I have obtained the information. As already mentioned, some of its contents were published by Phillipps, but these form only a small portion of the whole, and many interesting items remain.

H. I. B

* Obscure to me. The preceding "for" suggests an article rather than a personal name. A friend suggests "penner's dust," *i.e.*, something like sand for blotting. I am not sure whether this is too far-fetched. The reading is certain.

† "Gleek"; see 'N.E.D.' The earliest instance there is 1533. Whether "cleke" is a variant form or a mere misspelling I do not know; it is not in the 'N.E.D.'

‡ Half-angels. The angel, originally worth 6*s.* 8*d.*, had been raised by Henry VIII. in 1526 to 7*s.* 6*d.* (Wriothesley's 'Chronicle of England,' Camden Society, 1875, vol. i. p. 15)

DICKENS AND THE INSCRIBED STONE.

'Pickwick' was first published in 1836–7, and it contains the amusing story of the mysterious stone which caused so much interest and confusion among the learned Society who examined it. But years before occurred in real life a stone story, so remarkably similar that it might have been the prototype of the Dickens fiction.

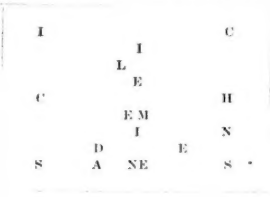
During the academic year 1779–80 a stone, bearing Roman characters, was discovered in the lime quarries near Paris, called Bellevue. It was a square stone, and the characters were separate, having no apparent connexion with each other. The members of the Academy of Inscriptions of Paris assembled to consider the matter. The secretary was ordered to request permission of the Government for this antique stone to be given them. Louis XVI. graciously signed an order to that effect, and the stone was transported at no little expense to the Louvre. It was received, says a contemporary, with all due

honour, and a committee, consisting of M. de la Curne, the Abbé Barthélemy, Dupuy (secretary), M. de Bréginguy, M. Auquetel, and M. Kéralio, laboured unremittingly to find the key to the mystic inscription. Each member produced a different explanation.

The Academicians, being baffled, consulted M. de Gebelin, author of 'Le Monde Primitif'; but he refused his assistance. Meanwhile the Bellevue Roman stone became the one engrossing topic of Paris. The inscription was copied upon hand-screens, chimney ornaments, ladies' albums, &c., and entire evenings were spent in deciphering the "all-defying enigma," as it was termed. At length the old beadle of Montmartre said he could solve it, if the Academy gave him a prize.

A friend introduced the beadle to an Academician, who ridiculed his story, as did another to whom he brought him; but, persisting, he was invited to meet the committee.

He then explained that this stone contained a direction to the people who used to bring asses with baskets for lime, having been engraved by a stonecutter to serve as a guide which path to take. It reads: "Ici le chemin des ânes"! all in capitals. A talented lady, writing from Paris, said, "It kept us in constant laughter for nearly a fortnight." It rivals Dickens's story; truth is stranger than fiction. For the full account see 'The Storm and its Portents,' by Dr. T. L. Phipson, 1878, from p. 29 of which the following facsimile of the stone is copied:—



L. M. R.

[Dickens's account of the stone which deceived the learned has been compared with Scott's in 'The Antiquary' of another which received an elaborate Roman interpretation it did not deserve. But Mr. W. A. Clouston at 7 S. xi. 383 quoted from *The Weekly Miscellany of Instruction and Entertainment* for 1791 the story of a stone with a supposed Roman inscription which was said to have been dug up near Aberdeen "some years" previously. Was the Aberdeen incident earlier or later than the Bellevue discovery? The question is of interest, and ought to be capable of proof from the records of the Académie des Inscriptions. Did Dr. Phipson verify the details of his account? It is curious that Mr. W. H. Helm at 10 S. vii. 489 cited from M. C. Virmaitre's book 'Paris Oublié' this story of "le chemin des ânes"; but the date of the discovery at Montmartre was given as 1799, or eight years later than Mr. Clouston's extract from *The Weekly Miscellany*. Two well-known French writers of the nineteenth century have also used the anecdote, viz., Eugène Labiche and Edmond About. See 7 S. xii. 18.]

"SCOTLAND FOR EVER!" THE SCOT IN AMERICA.

The inaugural address of the session of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, delivered by his Excellency the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, on November 1st, on 'The Scot in America and the Ulster Scot,' is of such historic interest that it is worthy of note in 'N. & Q.' Mr. Reid said that both Puritan and Cavalier in the New World had had generous recognition, and it was full time to show appreciation for the pioneer work of the Scot and the Ulster Scot. "The Puritans did not seek a land of religious freedom, nor did they make one. They tried Quakers for heresy, bored holes in their tongues with hot irons, and if, after this, any confiding Quaker trusted himself again to the liberal institutions of the colony, they hanged him. They tried old women for witchcraft and hanged them."

The honour of leading the struggle for freedom of speech and of the American press is due, Mr. Reid stated,

"to a Scot, Andrew Hamilton, who went in 1695 from Edinburgh to America and rose to be Attorney-General of Pennsylvania.....He defended a New York printer in a trial for libel on the Royal Governor, which was construed as libel on the King. Hamilton secured an acquittal, and with it the freedom of speech and of the press, ever since enjoyed in America—sometimes, perhaps, over-enjoyed."

"The flame of Independence" Mr. Reid also accords to a Scot. "Neither Puritan nor Cavalier kindled the flame for Independence." In 1759 Patrick Henry, another Scot, maintained the indisputable right of Virginia to make laws for herself, arraigned the King for annulling a salutary ordinance in the sole interest of a favoured class, and said, "By such acts a king, instead of being the father of his people, degenerates into a tyrant, and forfeits all right to obedience." The Court exclaimed "Treason!" but the jury brought in its verdict against Patrick Henry's clients for one penny, "and thus," said Mr. Reid, "'the fire in Virginia' began." Henry's mother was a cousin of the historian Robertson and of the mother of Lord Brougham. "At

the outbreak of the Revolutionary War it was believed that one-third of the entire population of Pennsylvania was of Ulster Scottish origin," and "out of the fifty-six members of the Congress that adopted the Declaration of Independence, eleven were of Scottish descent. It was written by an Ulster Scot, first publicly read by another, and first printed by a third Ulster Scot."

When the States gained their independence, twelve out of the fifty-four members of the Convention were of Scottish descent, among them Alexander Hamilton, whose efforts to secure a successful constitution Mr. Reid described. "Washington's first Cabinet contained four members —two were Scots, and a third was an Ulster Scot," while two-thirds of the first Governors for the new State Governments were either of Scottish or Ulster Scottish origin. The same tendency distinguishes the list of men who have filled the office of President of the United States. Eleven out of the twenty-five were of Scottish or Ulster Scottish origin.

Mr. Reid concluded his address in these eloquent words :—

"We have not forgotten our origin or our obligations. In all parts of the continental Republic hearts still turn fondly to the old land, thrilling with pride in your past and hope for your future, and joining with you, as we have good reason to join, in the old cry, 'Scotland for ever!'"

I have taken this brief summary from the full report which appeared in *The Daily Telegraph* on November 2nd.

John Collins Francis.

Dr. Johnson and Dr. Dodd.—In view of the prominence given in *The National Review* for November, p. 456, to Horace Walpole's description of a visit of fashionable people to the Magdalene Asylum to hear a sermon by Dr. Dodd—"a very pleasing performance"—it may be well to quote the following passage from the 'Autobiography' of Carlyle of Inveresk, who also moved in high society (p. 503 of the Blackwood edition, 1861, and p. 528 of the Foulis edition, 1910) :

"It being much the fashion [in 1769] to go on a Sunday evening to a chapel of the Magdalene Asylum, we went there on the second Sunday we were in London, and had difficulty to get tolerable seats for my sister and wife, the crowd of genteel people was so great. The preacher was Dr. Dodd, a man afterwards too well known. The unfortunate young women were in a latticed gallery, where you could only see those who chose to be seen. The preacher's text was, 'If a man look on a woman,' &c. The text itself was shocking, and the sermon was composed with the least possible delicacy, and was a shocking insult on a sincere penitent, and fuel for the warm passions of the hypocrites. The fellow was handsome, and delivered his discourse remarkably well for a reader. When he had finished, there were unceasing whispers of applause, which I could not help contradicting aloud, and condemning the whole institution, as well as the exhibition of the preacher, as *contra bonos mores*, and a disgrace to a Christian city."

W. S.

A Hacket Cow.—In 1904 Dr. Hans Hecht of Kiel published 'Songs from David Herd's Manuscripts,' with introduction and notes. He is very careful of his texts, scrupulously presenting various readings, and he annotates judiciously and without didactic effusiveness. Occasionally a proffered equivalent seems less precise than it might have been—*geer*, for example, does not necessarily mean "tocher," and *loofs* are not adequately represented by "hands" —but, generally, the marginal glossary is intelligible and sufficient. Perhaps the most notable exception to the prevalent accuracy occurs in the notes supplied to Song XXV., which is entitled 'Rantin, Rovin Lad.' This is the lament of a desolated maiden for her Aberdonian lover, who has for some reason been constrained to leave her and to go "o'er the hills and far away." Resolving to follow him, the damsel thus enumerates certain details of her projected arrangements :—

I'll sell my rock, my reel, my tow,
My gude gray mare and hacket cow,
To buy my love a tartan plaid,
Because he is a roving blade.

Opposite the first two lines Dr. Hecht places the words "distaff; fear crumpled-horned," with no punctuation mark except that which follows "distaff." With regard to this particular term his readers should find no difficulty, but they will be at a loss to decide which of the remaining words in the stanza signifies "fear." Clearly, there is something amiss, but what, it is impossible at the moment to say, and it is not desirable to indulge in conjecture. As to the "hacket cow," however, comment may be allowed. "Hacket" in Aberdeen no doubt corresponds to "hawkit" in the southern parts of the country, and "hawkit" (which Burns uses in 'The White Cockade,' his *Musical Museum* version of the song) means having a white face. "Hawkie" is the name commonly given to a cow with this peculiarity, and by some it is used to denote a cow generally. It will be remembered that "their only Hawkie" figures in 'The Cotter's Saturday Night,' and that a

"dawtet, twal-pint Hawkie" is one of the sufferers specified in the 'Address to the Deil.' Jamieson suggests that the term is "allied perhaps to Gael. *geal-cum*, to whiten." In any case, it is never used with reference to the cow's horns.

THOMAS BAYNE.

BASSETT OR BASSOCK FAMILY.—In the parish church registers of Hythe, Kent, I notice the change of name to Bassett from Bassock.

1619, Aug. 12. Ferdinando Bassocke and Mary Fremlin married. Several of their children were baptized (1626–1634) under name of Bassock.
1635, April 16. Ferdinand Bassock and Marian Gibson married.
1657, Oct. 13. Ferdinando Bassett, Jurate, and Mary Smyth married.
1658. Ferdinando Bassett issued a token F. B. FM.
1628. Elias Bassock and Margret White married.
1629–40. Children of Elias Bassock baptized.
1642. Margaret, wife of Elias Bassock, buried.
1643, July 22. Elias Bassocke and Johan Pashly married.
1657, June 9. John Littlewood and Elizabeth Bassett married. Witnesses, Ferdinando, Elias, and John Bassett.

From 1643 Bassock disappears, and Bassett is substituted down to recent times; several members filled the office of mayor.

The name Bassock occurs in other parishes in Kent: a Clement Bassock was Mayor of Canterbury, 1578. R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

WEST'S PICTURE OF THE DEATH OF GENERAL WOLFE. (See 10 S. v. 409, 451, 518; vi. 113, 154, 173.)—The following extract, taken from 'A Driving Tour in the Isle of Wight,' by Hubert Garle, although some time after the query first appeared in 'N. & Q.,' may still be of interest to H. G. L.:—

"It was said of an old man who acted as guide to the Castle [Carisbrooke] that he always used to ask visitors if they had ever seen him before. On one occasion a gentleman, after replying in the negative, said that he had seen a portrait of some one very much like him in the famous picture 'The Death of General Wolfe,' representing the scene at Quebec on 13 Sept., 1760. It turned out that the guide had been present at that famous general's death, supporting him in his arms, and that afterwards he had sat for his portrait in the picture. According to this man, too, it was at Newport, I.W., that General Wolfe slept for the last time on English shores, at the house of Joseph Fitzpatrick, Esq., St. Cross, situated near the mill at the bottom of Hunnyhill."

Possibly some extant local record would give the name of the castle guide, and also the name of the ship in which Wolfe sailed.

F. K. P.

WART CHARMS.—In a paper about 'Warts' in *Smart Novels* for 24 July the writer, discussing various magical "remedies," mentions one which seems to me but little known:—

"Wait till you see a funeral, then stroke the wart in the direction in which the funeral is going, saying at the same time: 'Corpse, corpse, take my wart with you.' That is rather a gruesome sort of charm, but in some parts of the country they will tell you that it never fails; but here again secrecy is important, for no one must see or hear what you are doing."

HERBERT B. CLAYTON.

39, Renfrew Road, Lower Kennington Lane.

OTTER AT A CITY STATION.—The following curious circumstance, as given in *The Pall Mall Gazette* of 2 November, seems worthy of chronicle in the pages of 'N. & Q.':—

"At the Mansion House Station there is to be seen a fine specimen of a female otter, which was recently caught at the Acton Town Station on the District Railway."

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

REGIMENTAL SOBRIQUETS. (See 3 S. vii. 50.)—In *The Kentish Gazette*, 31 Dec., 1813, occurs the following:—

"The 9th or Britannia Regiment, whose Depôt is at Canterbury, have got an addition of fifty men from the East Kent Militia."

The regiment, now the Norfolk Regiment, has the figure of Britannia for a badge, but I have never before heard it described as the Britannia Regiment. R. J. FYNMORE.

HENRY OLIVER, CENTENARIAN.—In the churchyard of Old St. Kevin's, Dublin, is a small stone erected to the memory of Henry Oliver, aged 136 years. It is to the left of the entrance from Church Lane.

WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

Dublin.

"SAMHOWD."—In some dialects—notably that of Derbyshire—the words *sam*=take, and *howd*=hold, are in common use as *samhowd*=to take hold, or to "put the shoulder to the wheel." A foreman shouts to his men "Samhowd here!" when anything has to be lifted or moved. Another form is *samhowdhither*=come here and take

hold, or lend a hand. Amongst workers it is well understood. When the work is urgent the command is "Now then, sam." *Sam* at times takes the place of the words "oss" and "shape"; and all three convey as a rule the same meaning to the workers.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

HEBREW MEDAL.—There is a medal bearing on the obverse a profile head of Christ with the name ישו in front and the letter נ behind. The latter I suppose to mean year 1 of some era. The obverse is wholly occupied by a Hebrew inscription to the effect that the Messiah has come, &c. I take it to be a thing made by Jews to be sold to Christians. There was an account of it in 'The Amulet,' one of the annuals published about 1830, in which it was, I think, accepted as genuine, and of the greatest interest. I should be glad to recover the whole of the inscription, or to be referred to some account of the medal. J. T. F.

Bishop Hatfield's Hall, Durham.

SPENSER AND DANTE.—In his famous letter to Ralegh, dated 23 January, 1589, Spenser outlines historically the various allegorical works he had consulted, naming Ariosto and Tasso, but nowise making reference to Dante. This omission does not appear to be peculiar to Spenser only. Very few writers earlier than those of the seventeenth century (and even those are extremely limited in number) make any allusion to the great Florentine genius of the thirteenth century. How is this to be explained? M. L. R. BRESLAR.

LADY HAMILTON: COLOUR OF HER HAIR.—In Romney's pictures Lady Hamilton is depicted with auburn hair. It is, of course, usual for hair of this colour to get darker with advancing years, but I am not aware that it ever turns black, unless the change is due to artificial means. I find, however, that several persons who met the lady in later years refer to her hair as being of a dark shade. Mrs. St. George, who met her at Dresden when on her triumphal progress through Europe with Nelson in 1800, speaks of her dark hair. In the November number of *The Cornhill Magazine* there is an article on 'Nelson and Lady Hamilton at Altona,' in which several letters from an English gentleman who met them there are given *in extenso*. In one of these, which is dated "Altona, 3rd Nov., 1800," Lady Hamilton is referred to as follows: "Her very fine black hair was very negligent; but advantageously displayed without powder." Are there any pictures extant of about that date, or later, which confirm this description? T. F. D.

MATTHEW PRIOR OF LONG ISLAND: MAJOR DANIEL GOTHERSON.—I am desirous of obtaining information in regard to the family of a Matthew Prior, who sailed from England to America in the year 1663, and settled with his wife Mary —— at Killingworth, L.I., leaving many descendants. It is certain that previous to his departure he had dealings with, and lived in the same vicinity as, a Major Daniel Gotherson, whose wife was Dorothea Scott. The notorious adventurer Capt. John Scott, claiming relationship with Mrs. Gotherson, paid them a visit, and, by wonderful tales of the great estates he had upon Long Island, induced the Major to invest several thousand pounds in the said land. The Major, who owed Matthew Prior a considerable amount of money, arranged with him to go with Capt. John Scott to Long Island, to be put in possession of sufficient land to cancel the indebtedness; but on arriving there it appeared that Scott did not own any land, but had palmed off on Major Gotherson a spurious claim.

I have recently received a copy of a letter of Matthew Prior, written to Col. Francis Lovelace, in connexion with this debt, dated March, 1668, at Killingworth, L.I., and his signature is accompanied by a seal with arms. This bears upon the shield three trefoils slipped. Unfortunately, the seal is broken at the top, so that of the crest which surmounts the shield, only the lower portion is seen. This represents the four legs with some heraldic animal. Can any reader identify this seal as belonging to a family of Prior, or locate the town or county where Major Daniel Gotherson resided? I should be greatly obliged for either of these items of information.

E. HAVILAND HILLMAN, F.S.G.
c/o Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.,
Old Broad Street, E.C.

GEORGE MORLAND'S INN SIGN.—Can any one give me information of the locality of the inn painted by Morland with a bell on the signboard, or the history attached to it?

A. L. M.

LADY BULMER ALIAS MARGARET CHEYNE.—John Bulmer of Pinchinthorpe, Yorkshire, entered his pedigree at the Heralds' Visitation of 1584 (Foster, 'Yorkshire Pedigrees,' 193). He stated that he was the son of Sir John Bulmer (attainted and executed for taking part in the Pilgrimage of Grace, 1537) by his second wife Margaret, daughter of Henry Stafford, who had lived with Sir John and had two children before marriage; finally, however, they had been married and had two legitimate children, the aforesaid John and a daughter. Henry Stafford, Earl of Wiltshire, second son of the second Duke of Buckingham and brother of Edward Stafford, the third Duke (beheaded 1521), died without legitimate issue in 1523. In Graves's 'History of Cleveland,' 407–10, and other Bulmer pedigrees, Margaret is represented as being the illegitimate daughter of Edward Stafford, third Duke of Buckingham. What authority is there for this?

In the indictment of Margaret for high treason, 15 May, 1537, she is called "Margaret Cheyne, wife of William Cheyne, late of London, esquire" ('Letters and Papers of Henry VIII.,' xii. (1), 1207); and Wriothesley ('Chronicle,' 63) calls her "Margrett Chyney, after Lady Bolmer by untrue matrymonye." G. Brenan ('The House of Howard,' i. 218–19) calls Lady Bulmer the natural daughter of the Duke of Buckingham, and says that her character was "foully (and, as has since been shown, lyingly) attacked by the King's lawyers." Where is the defence of her character to be found? The only reference given by Brenan is Wriothesley, and he believed the lawyers.

M. H. DODDS.

Home House, Low Fell, Gateshead.

ANTIGALLICAN SOCIETY.—A society of this name flourished in the latter half of the eighteenth century. Can any one tell me why it was founded, what were its principles, and how long it existed?

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

BENNETTO.—Can any of your readers give information respecting a family of the name of Bennetto, supposed to have settled in Cornwall about 1588, and believed to be of Italian or Spanish extraction?

A. E. BENNETTO.

15, Slaithwaite Road, Lewisham, S.E.

'THE ROBBERS' CAVE.'—I should be glad to know the name of the author of this book—which much interested me as a boy, forty years ago—and whether it is still procurable.

G. B. M.

ST. BRIDE'S: J. PRIDDEN.—This bookseller, or his son, made considerable research into the history of the Religious Society of St. Bride's, and their volume of notes was in the library of J. Bowyer Nichols at the time of his death. I shall be pleased to learn of its present whereabouts. They also made voluminous extracts from the parish registers, which may form part of the same work.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

ANVIL CURE.—Marcelle Tinayre, in 'L'Ombre de l'Amour,' makes mention of a wise man who could give or take away a fever by looking at the victim, and who was what is called a "*forgeur*" *de malades*. It is explained "On pose le malade sur l'enclume, entre quatre cierges, et le forgeron-sorcier frappe à côté de lui" (p. 15) Have we any occult observance that resembles this in England?

ST. SWITHIN.

YARM: PRIVATE BROWN.—According to 'The Soldier's Companion; or, Martial Recorder,' p. 3, published 1824, there is, or was, at Yarm, a sign commemorating the valour of Thomas Brown, a private in the 3rd Dragoons at Dettingen in 1743. He was granted a pension of 30*l.* a year by King George II., and died in 1746 at Yarm. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me if the sign still exists, or give me particulars of it?

A. RHODES.

GLASTONBURY, AND JOSEPH OF ARIMATHEA.—Some years ago I remember reading in one of the daily journals that, while making excavations in the grounds adjacent to Glastonbury Abbey, some workmen came across the remains of an ancient wooden structure. Can any of the readers of 'N. & Q.' kindly furnish particulars respecting this discovery, and also state whether these relics in any way confirmed the well-known legend as to Joseph and his companions having erected a wattled wooden church near the site of the present Abbey?

J. BASIL BIRCH.

LATIN ACCENTUATION.—(1) There were in Latin several exceptions to the common law for the placing of accent according to quantity. Where can I find these exceptions treated of at length?

(2) Brachet says that *filiolus*, *gladiolus*, &c., were accented on the penultima from the seventh century. How can it be shown that they were ever accented otherwise?

(3) From *mulierem* come the Spanish *mugér*, the Italian *mogliéra*, and the old

French *moillier*. Do not these derivatives show conclusively that *mulierem* must have been accented on the penultima, though short? W. Burd.

Authors of Quotations Wanted.—Can any of your readers locate the following citation, which is quoted by Dallas, 'The Gay Science,' vol. i. p. 283?—

Man doth usurp all space,
Stares thee in rock, bush, river, in the face.
Never yet thine eye beheld a tree,
It is no sea thou see'st in the sea:
'Tis but a disguised humanity.

Wm. H. Fleming.

Philadelphia.

Who was the author of the saying—I think in connexion with the Boer War—"Any fool can annex"? Lawrence Phillips.

I shall be grateful if you can tell me where I can find the verses of which the following is all I can recollect, and also if you can complete the verse:—

It is not growing like a tree
In bulk.....better be.

E. D. Till.

[The lines are Ben Jonson's, and the words omitted are "doth make men."]

"Six hours for a man, seven for a woman, and eight for a fool, Mr. S."

Attributed to one of the Georges. To which? and who was Mr. S.? J. M.

Dillon on Disraeli.—Mr. Dillon on one occasion called Disraeli "a harp struck by lightning." What did he mean? I have read that it was the only time Dizzy was at a loss for an answer. J. D.

Old Sampler.—No date is given. It is a map of England. Some of the names are spelt differently from the present way: Teinmouth for Tynemouth, Padsto for Padstow, and Normandie. It was worked by Elizabeth Mathers. Can any one tell the date? M. A. P.

Lucius.—The existence of this king, or prince, is by some authors considered a fable; others temporize by saying it is a matter of controversy. The latter I do not desire to raise, but I should like to learn something about the 'Original Epistle of Eleutherinus to Lucius,' of which Speed in his 'Chronicles' (1625, p. 102) gives a copy; the original, he states, "was in the Records and Constitutions of the City of London." A marginal note reads: "Now in the possession of Sir Robert Cotton, Antiquary."

Alfred Chas. Jonas.

The Dublin Gunns.—The Hon. Mrs. Calvert tells in her diary, 'An Irish Beauty of the Regency,' of the "Miss Gunns." "I never knew such girls," she says in 1808; "they sing divinely and are very entertaining" (p. 115). She met them again at Geneva in 1817, when they "sang divinely: they have wonderful talents." These ladies were the daughters of George Gun, afterwards Gun-Cuninghame. But their musical talent suggests that their family may have been connected with Michael Gunn (d. 1861), father of the late Mr. Michael Gunn (d. 1901), the manager of the Gaiety Theatre, Dublin. Is this so? J. M. Bulloch.

Bequest of Bibles.—"By the will of Philip Lord Wharton 1868" is inscribed on a Bible I possess. He died in 1695, and left a charge on his estates to supply a certain number of Bibles annually to every parish where he had property. Is it still a custom for these Bibles to be presented? T. S.

'The Young Man's Companion.'—I should like to know the date of the first edition of this book by William Mather. I have a very battered copy, without covers—a revised edition, the preface ending:—

"Bedford, October the 16th, 1713. I am a well-wisher of the general good of all. William Mather, Aetatis suæ 77."

Thos. Ratcliffe.

North Devon Words *c.* 1600.—In the Churchwardens' Accounts for the Parish Church of Holsworthy in North Devon are the following entries:—

1598. "Bread an tea an sugar an *worthings*."
"Recd. for *gyrte* sold iij*s.* 7*d.*"
"Pd. to a *breyse* at Topsham 1 0."
"5 yeards of *dossles* to make a Ratchett for the Clark."
1609. "Item Recd. for beanes and *amyllyea* sold 5*d.*"
"*Sowne* money."

I have never before seen *worthing*, *gyrte*, *breyse*, *dossles*, *amyllyea*, or *sowne*. They are not to be found in the dialects of Devon or West Somerset, nor in the twenty odd Reports of the Committee for collecting Devonshire Provincialisms, appointed by the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art. I should think, although it scarcely seems credible, that they are peculiar to Holsworthy and district. I shall be very much obliged to any reader of 'N. & Q.' who can interpret them for me, and turn them into modern language, if possible. A. J. Davy.

Torquay.

[Is *breyse* a variant spelling of *brief*, the *f* being read as a long *s*?]

Murder in America.—I was recently told that in *Household Words* or *All the Year Round* about 1860, in a series of articles on murders in various countries, one is mentioned committed by a man named Holworthy in the United States. He is said to have killed his wife and children under exceptionally terrible circumstances, and afterwards to have committed suicide. I shall be very grateful to any reader who can give me the reference.

F. M. R. Holworthy. F.S.G.

Bromley, Kent.

Hadria.—Can anybody give me the name of a novel published some fifteen years ago, one of whose characters was named Hadria? R. Ussher.

Geese and Michaelmas Day.—What is the connexion between the eating of a goose and the festival of St. Michael and All Angels, or Michaelmas Day? Raven.

[See Brewer's 'Dictionary of Phrase and Fable.']

Replies.

EARLY ARMS OF FRANCE.

(11 S. iv. 389.)

I do not believe that the ancient arms of France were ever anything but Azure, semée of fleurs-de-lis or, but the following extract from a notebook of my own may prove, at least, amusing in this connexion.

The late Rev. E B. Elliott, of St. Mark's, Kemptown, Brighton, in his 'Horæ Apocalypticæ,' iv. 69, says that the three frogs in Revelation xvi. 13, 14, mean France, because three frogs are the old arms of France! Montfaucon, in his 'Monuments de la Monarchie Française,' gives a frog as one of the "monuments" (badges?) of King Childéric (956); and it occurs on a medal found in the tomb of Childéric at S. Brèce, near Tournay, in 1623. Typhotus (p. 25) gives as a device on a coin of Louis VI. a frog with the inscription "Mihi terra lacusque." M. Court de Gibelin, in his 'Monde Primitif comparé avec le Monde Moderne' (Paris, 1781), says (p. 181): "Nous verrons de voir que les armoiries de la Guyenne sont un léopard, celles des Celtes (surtout les Belgiques) étaient un lion, et celles des Francs un crapaud"; and (p. 195) he relates that in the 'Cosmographie de Munster' (?) it is stated that the King of France, having penetrated from Westphalia into La Tongre, saw, in a dream, a figure with three heads, a lion, an eagle, and a frog. A celebrated Druid, whom he consulted, assured him that the figures typified the three powers which should reign successively in Gaul: the Celts symbolized by the lion, Normans by the eagle, and Franks by the frog.

In a note upon one of the prophecies of Nostradamus, De Garancières observes that before the kings of France took the fleurs-de-lis as arms the French bore three frogs (London, 1672, p. 251). M. Pynsius, editor of Fabyan's 'Chronicles,' at the beginning of the account of Pharamond (reigned at Trèves, A.D. 420), states that there is a shield of arms bearing three frogs with the words "This is the olde armes of Fraunce" (p. 57, Ellis ed.). In the Franciscan Church of Innspruck there are twenty-three bronze figures representing the most distinguished persons of the House of Austria: among them Clovis, King of France, and on his shield three fleurs-de-lis and three frogs. The article on 'Heraldry' in the 'Encyclopædia Metropolitana' says:—

> "Paulus Emilius blazons the arms of France, Argent, three diadems gules; others say they bear three toads sable on a field vert, 'which cannot be good armory' (Guillim, cap. i.), which, if ever they did, must have been before the existence of the present rules of blazonry."

When the French under Louis XIV. took the city of Arras from the Spaniards, the prophecy of Nostradamus was recalled, "Les anciens crapauds prendront Sara" (Seward's 'Anecdotes,' quoted in Wheeler's 'Noted Names of Fiction,' *s.v.* 'Jean Crapaud'). J. B. P.

A long-exploded legend stated that the fleurs-de-lis in the arms of France were a corrupted form of an earlier coat, Azure, three toads or, the reputed coat of arms of Pharamond.

According to the ancient tradition, at the baptism of Clovis, King of the Franks, the Virgin sent a lily by an angel as a mark of her special favour. This story was advanced by the French bishops at the Council of Trent in a dispute as to the precedence of their sovereign. The old legend as to Clovis would naturally identify the flower with him, and it should be noted that the names Clovis, Lois, Loys, and Louis are identical. "Loys" was the signature of the kings of France until the time of Louis XIII. There can be little doubt that the term "fleur-de-lis" is quite as likely to be a corruption of "fleur-de-lois" as flower of the lily. The chief point is that the desire was

to represent a flower in allusion to the old legend, without, perhaps, any very definite certainty of the flower intended to be represented (*v.* A. C. Fox-Davies, 'A Complete Guide to Heraldry' 1909, p. 273).

A. R. Bayley.

Let old Guillim answer this question. Here are his words:—

"But their opinion is more probable who, by the Blazon of the Shield of France, would shew that the first Frankes....gave unto them azure which resembleth the water (which being calme representeth the colour of the Heavens) and therein three flower-de-lis, or, which doe grow plentifully in these Marches. Other affirm that the same was sent by an Angell from Heaven to Clovis the first Christian King of France. But Gregory of Towers in his 'History' mentioned no such thing, neither does it appeare that they beare those Armes before the time of King Pippine but after the time of Lewis Le Grosse, at which time it seemeth that Armories beganne to become hereditarie and were transferred from father to sonne in each family."

Hugh S. MacLean.

Bury, Lancs.

John Guillim, a painstaking writer on heraldry in the early seventeenth century, accepts the statement of three toads having been the early arms of France, and further suggests a reason for their adoption. He says ('Display of Heraldrie,' 1611, p. 150):

"The field is Sol, three Toades, erected Saturne. This coate-armour was long time borne by the Kings of France, for the Royall Ensigne of their soueraigne gouernment, vntill Colodoneus the son of Chilpricke leauing these did assume three Flowres de Lyces Sol in a Field Jupiter;.... Toades and Frogs doe communicate this naturall property, that when they sit, they hold their heads steady and without motion: which stately action Spencer in his 'Shepheards Calender' calleth the Lording of Frogs. The Bearing of Toades (after the opinion of some Armorists) doth signifie a hasty Cholericke man, that is easily stirred up to anger, whereunto he is naturally prone of himselfe, hauing an inbred poison from his birth."

Wm. Norman.

The arms of France are said to have been three frogs or toads, which were changed into fleurs-de-lis by Clovis when he became a Christian. Much about it has been printed at 2 S. viii. 471; ix. 113; 8 S. x. 14. But it has been shrewdly suspected that there never was any real variation, the mistake arising from the similarity in outline of the two charges. By looking up the references in the General Indexes under 'Fleur-de-lis' several other origins will be found.

W. C. B.

[Mr. Douglas Owen is also thanked for reply.]

Municipal Records Printed (11 S. ii. 287, 450, 529; iii. 493; iv. 131, 390).—Of the following Livery Companies histories or sketches have been published, of various degrees of value and bulk, ranging from the 20 octavo pages about the Horners to the 623 large paper concerning the Barber Surgeons. I have not given the full titles, the list merely indicating those of which a title is in the B.M. Catalogue, where some are to be found under the author's name, some under London—Livery Companies, some under both. There are also a few in the Guildhall Library which I have not seen.

Livery Companies.

History of the Twelve Great Livery Companies of London; principally compiled from their Grants and Records, with an Historical Essay, and Accounts of each Company, &c. By Wm. Herbert. 2 vols. (1837, 1836.) The Companies are Brewers, Clothworkers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Grocers, Haberdashers, Ironmongers, Leathersellers, Mercers, Merchant Tailors, Salters, Skinners, Vintners. Index of Matters.

Apothecaries.—History of the Society of A. By C. R. B. Barrett. (1905.) Index, but faulty with regard to names.

Armourers and Brasiers.—The Ceremonial and Observances of the Worshipful Company of A. and B., in the City of London, in holding Courts and other Meetings, Elections, Admissions, and Entertainments. By C. J. Shoppee. (1885.) Index of Matters.

The Barbers' Company. By G. Lambert. (1890.)—Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, VI. 123–89. Index at end of volume.

History of the Barber-Surgeons of London. By T. J. Pettigrew. (1853.)—Journal of the British Arch. Assoc., Vol. VIII. pp. 95–130. Very few names, which do not appear in the Index to the volume.

Barber-Surgeons.—Annals of the B.-S. of London, compiled from their Records and other Sources. By S. Young. (1890.) Table of Contents, Chronological Lists, and Index Rerum et Nominum.

Angliæ Notitia, or the Present State of England. (1669.) On the fly-leaves of the first edition is a MS. list of names, &c., of the College of Physicians. This contains some well-known names, and is ten years older than the earliest published by the College of Physicians—see next entry.

College of Physicians.—An Exact Account of all who are the present Members of the King's College of Physicians in London, and others authorized by them to Practise in the said City, and within seven miles compass thereof, whereby Ignorant and Illegal Pretenders to the exercise of the said Faculty may be discovered, &c. Fellows, Candidates, Honorary Fellows, Licentiates. (1676.)

The next lists are for 1683, 1688, 1693, 1694, 1695, enlarged 1695, Badger's List 1659–95 (alphabetical); then 1704, 1705, 1706 (this has addresses), and so on till the last in 1786.

Munk's 'Roll of the Royal College of Physicians, 1518 to 1825,' contains the principal. For Guy's see Wilk's 'Biographical Hist. of Guy's Hospital.'

Basket Makers.—A short Account of....B.M. By the Clerk. (1907.) A pamphlet of 4½ pp.

Blacksmiths. See Ironmongers.

Bowyers.—Grant of Arms to the Company of B., 1488. Regrant by Charles II., 1666, of Charter by James I., 1621. Extract from Will of Mr. James Wood, &c. (1901.) No index.

Butchers.—A Sketch of the Early History of the Worshipful Company of B. By J. Daw. (1890.) No index.

Carpenters.—Historical Account of the Worshipful Company of C. By E. B. Jupp. (1848.) Table of Contents, Index, and Notes, principally of Matters.

Second edition, with Supplement by W. W. Pocock. (1887.) Fuller lists, but Index faulty.

Clockmakers.—The Names of the Master, Warden, Assistants, and the rest of the Livery of the Worshipful Company of C. Audit Day, October 21, 1802. Names not alphabetical.

Then lists for 1852, 1853, 1855, 1860 (enlarged a little), 1874, with a few intervals to 1896.

Some Account of the Worshipful Company of C. By S. E. Atkins and W. H. Overall. (1881.) Contents. There is an Index, in which the biographical notices are marked in different figures.

Clothworkers.—The Charter of the Company of C. (1648.)

Chitwin's Collections of ye Company of ye Clothworkers Priuiledges. (1649.)

Selections from the Rules and Orders of the Court of the C. Company. By W. B. Towse. (1840.) Index of Matters.

Coopers.—Historical Memoranda, Charters, Documents, and other Extracts, 1396–1848. By J. F. Firth. (1848.) Table of Contents, modern list of Masters and Wardens, but no index.

Cordwainers.—Brief History of the Company. Prefixed to 'The Boots and Shoes of our Ancestors,' a catalogue of exhibits in 1895. No index.

Couriers.—A Short History of C. By E. H. Burkitt. (1906.) Chronological list of Masters from 1682.

Cutlers.—I have reason to believe that a history of this Company is "on the stocks," and contains a fine list of apprentices.

Dyers.—Some Account of the History and Antiquity of the Worshipful Company of D. By E. C. Robins. (1881.)—Transactions of London and Midd. Arch. Soc., V. 441–72. There are only a few names, and not all these are in the Index to the volume.

Fishmongers.—Short Account of Portraits, &c., in the possession of the Company. By J. Wrench Towse. (1907.) Index.

Founders.—Annals of the Worshipful Company of F. By W. M. Williams. (1867.) Table of Contents, modern list of Liverymen and Freemen, Index chiefly of Matters.

See also 'Notes from an Old City Account-Book,' by J. C. L. Stahlschmidt (1886), *Archæological Journal*, XLIII. 162–76.

Girdlers.—An Historical Account of the Worshipful Company of G. By W. D. Smythe. (1905.) Index.

Glass-Sellers.—The Worshipful Company of G.-S. of London. (1898.)

Gold-Wyre Drawers.—History of the Worshipful Company of Gold and Silver Wyre-Drawers, and of the Origin and Development of the Industry, &c. By Horace Stewart. (1891.) Index.

Goldsmiths.—Memorials of the Goldsmiths' Company, 1335–1815. 2 vols. (1896–7.) Each volume indexed.

Grocers.—A Short Account of the Company of G. from their original, &c. By Wm. Ravenhill. (1689.) A pamphlet with some useful lists of names.

Some Account of the Worshipful Company of G. By J. B. Heath. (1st ed., 1829; 2nd, 1854; 3rd, 1869.) The last is here described. Table of Contents, Appendix, and General Index.

Facsimile of First Volume of MS. Archives of the Worshipful Company of G. A.D. 1345–1463. With Extracts from the Records of the City of London and Archives of St. Paul's Cathedral. By J. A. Kingdon. Part I. (1886.)

Early Records of the Company of G. from 1428 to 1462. Part II.

Supplementary Extracts, &c. Part III.

Beautiful volumes, but no index.

Horners.—History of the Worshipful Company o H. By C. H. Compton. (1902.) No index.

Ironmongers.—A Brief History of the Worshipful Company of I., A.D. 1351–1889. With an Appendix containing some Account of the Blacksmiths' Company. By T. C. Noble. (1889.) Table of Contents, but no Index. The B.M. copy has newspaper cuttings inserted.

The Appendix contains some drawings by George Cruikshank of St. Dunstan and the Devil.

Some Account of the Worshipful Company of I. By J. Nicholl. (1851.) Index of Arms, of Names of Persons, and General Index.

Second edition. (1866.) Same arrangement, but extended and improved.

Leathersellers.—History....of Worshipful Company of L. By W. H. Black. (1871.) Table of Contents, plenty of names. A fine volume with beautiful facsimiles, plates, &c., yet, though the compiler had been Assistant Keeper of the Public Records, there is no index.

Masons.—Records of the Hole Crafte and Fellowship of M., with a Chronicle of the History of the Worshipful Company of M. By E. Conder. (1894.) Good Table of Contents, but the Index is faulty, as a few only of the many names in the text are included.

Mercers.—Remarks on the Mercers and other Trading Companies of London, followed by some Account of the Records of the Mercers' Company. By J. G. Nichols. The Plate of the Company. By G. R. French. (1871.)—Trans. London and Midd. Arch. Soc., iv. 131–50. A few names, some of which are in the Index to the volume.

Musicians.—The Worshipful Company of M.—First ed. (1902.) Second. (1905.) Table of Contents, Lists, &c. No index.

Needlemakers.—The Worshipful Company of N. By J. E. Price. (1876.) Mostly modern, and no index.

Painter-Stainers.—Catalogue of the Pictures, Prints, Drawings, &c., in the possession of the Worshipful Company of P.-S. (1908.) Has some useful biographical notes, but no index.

Parish Clerks.—Collectanea Ecclesiastica: being a Collection of very curious Treatises.... relating to the Rights of the Clergy....a large Appendix containing original Papers, Records, &c.....Concluding with an Essay on the Office and Duties of Parish Clerks. By S. Brewster. (1752.) Table of Contents, but no index.

Some Account of Parish Clerks, more especially of the Ancient Fraternity (Bretherne and Sisterne) of S. Nicholas, now known as the Worshipful Company of P.C. By J. Christie. (1893.) Table of Contents and Index, but the latter is very defective with regard to names.

Patternmakers.—The Worshipful Company of P. A List of the Masters, Wardens, &c., with a 'Short Account of the Patten' and 'Two Years in the Chair' by G. Lambert. (1890.) Small pamphlet, quite modern, and no index.

Paviors.—History of the Worshipful Company of P.....with brief notices of London Streets, their Roadways and Pavements. By C. Welch. (1909.) Index, but faulty both for places and names.

Pewterers.—History of the Worshipful Company of P., based upon their own Records. 2 vols. (1902.) General Index.

Poulters.—The Charter of the Worshipful Company of P., London: its Orders, Ordinances, and Constitution....With a List of the Estates and Charities belonging to and under the direction of the Court of Assistants. (1903.) The concluding portion contains a few names.

Saddlers.—Descriptive and Historical Account of the Guild of Saddlers....By J. W. Sherwell. (1889.) Table of Contents and Index, the latter faulty for names.

Shipwrights.—Short Account of the Worshipful Company of S. By R. R. Sharpe. (1876.) Small pamphlet with a few names; no index.

Skinners.—Some Account of the Worshipful Company of S....being the Guild or Fraternity of Corpus Christi. By J. F. Wadmore. (1902.) Table of Contents and Index, but the latter faulty as regards names.

Stationers.—Orders, Rules, and Ordinances ordained, devised, and made by the Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mystery and Art of S. (1682.) Small pamphlet.

An Ordinance ordained, devised, and made by the Master, and Keepers or Wardens, &c. ....of the S. (1678.) Fuller than the previous one.

Records of the Worshipful Company of S. By C. R. Rivington. (1883.)—Trans. London and Midd. Arch. Soc., vi. 280–340. Many names, but Index to volume faulty for these.

Short Account of the Worshipful Company of S., 1403–1903. By C. R. Rivington. (1903.) Chronological lists of Masters and Clerks, but no index, though containing many valuable names (see p. 41).

Tallow Chandlers.—Records of the Worshipful Company of T. C. By M. F. Monier-Williams. (1898.) There is a 'Prefatory Note' to the effect that the materials have been collected and arranged by Mr. Story Maskelyne, of the P.R.O., and Mr. H. F. Wilson, barrister-at-law; but though the book is a mass of names, there is no index.

Tin Plate Workers.—A Chronological History of the Worshipful Company of T.P.W., alias Wire Workers, of the City of London, from the date of its Incorporation to the Present Time. By E. A. Ebblewhite. (1896.) Good Table of Contents, the last item being 'Index to all names of persons and places, subjects, trade terms, &c.'

Vintners.—Some Account of the Ward of Vintry and the Vintners' Company. By W. H. Overall.—Trans. London and Midd. Arch. Soc., iii. 404–31.—The Muniments of the V.C. By J. G. Nichols. Ibid., 432–47.—Biographical Notices of some Eminent Members of the V.C. By T. Milbourn. Ibid., pp. 448–471.—Description of the Plate and Tapestry of the V.C. By G. R. French. Ibid., pp. 472–91. (1870.)

These were all republished with revision by T. Milbourn. (1888.) Has Index.

Watermen.—History of....the Company of W. and Lightermen of the River Thames, with Numerous Historical Notes, 1514–1859. By H. Humpherus. In 3 vols. In the B.M. Catalogue it is marked "In progress," and each volume is marked as received under copyright on 6 July, 1887. It reaches only to 1849, so another volume was intended. There is no index in the ordinary sense, but a valuable classified chronological one.

Wheelwrights.—Short Account of the Wheelwrights' Company. By J. B. Scott. (1884.) Chronological lists of names, but no index.

A. Rhodes.

(To be continued.)

Ceylon Officials: Capt. T. A. Anderson (11 S. iv. 268, 313, 355).—I have to thank Mr. M. L. Ferrar and W. S. for details concerning this officer's service. With reference to Mr. Ferrar's remarks: Capt. Anderson served in the wars of 1803 and 1815, but not in the rebellion of 1818, as he left Ceylon on 7 Nov., 1816, by the ship Alexander with his family. He writes the Introduction to the 'Wanderer' from "Chelsea, 1 June, 1817." He was in England 1807–8. He seems to have become unpopular in the regiment, for on 3 April, 1811, he was tried by court-martial for submitting to be told by his commanding officer, Col. the Hon. Patrick Stuart, that he had told a lie, and secondly for the singular offence of "not having fulfilled his written promise to leave the regiment within a year of his leaving for England on 24th September, 1807." He was acquitted on the first charge, but convicted on the second, and publicly reprimanded in April, 1812. He was not, however, required to leave the regiment—possibly the court had no power to enforce the "specific performance" of his promise. He was evidently not in

favour with the military authorities, for he remarks with some bitterness in his 'Adieu to Ceylon, written on Board of Ship,' in 1816–17:—

> Farewell, ye Staff, with formal face,
> In all the pomp and "pride of place,"
> Of you I have not much to say,
> I never touch'd your double pay,
> But ever was a luckless sinner,
> Who seldom shared a King's house dinner,
> While every idle word that hung
> Upon my heedless pen, or tongue,
> Was deemed a sly intended hit,
> To show my wicked wanton wit.

From which it seems that his propensity for writing verses was not appreciated. But in 1803 he had been very friendly with the officers massacred at Kandy—letters from four of whom, as well as from Major Davie, the commanding officer, he prints at the end of his 'Poems written chiefly in India': and also with Surgeon W. S. Andrews of the 19th, to whom he dedicates this book. He was twice married. Two daughters—Julia, "by his wife ——," and Sarah, by his second wife Sarah—were baptized at St. Peter's Church, Fort Colombo, on 10 April, 1808; and a son, Danvers Wentmore, at the same church on 6 September, 1811. A third daughter, Victoria Maria Frances Molesworth, evidently called after the 6th Viscount Molesworth, Lieut.-Col. 2nd Ceylon Regiment, who was in the island 1805–15, was buried at Trincomalee on 20 June, 1816. These 'Poems' show that he was a Scotchman.

Lieut. Anderson accompanied Lieut.-Col. Barbut's expedition to Kandy in 1803, leaving Trincomalee on the 4th of February, and reaching Kandy on the 21st of the same month. He was allowed by General Macdowall to return to Trincomalee, and left Kandy on the 20th of March with 12 convalescent Europeans and a guard of 30 men of the Malay Regiment, arriving at Trincomalee on the 28th. It was owing to his desire to get back to Trincomalee that he escaped the Kandy *débâcle*. The 'Journal' kept by him during his service with Barbut is printed at the end of some of the copies of his 'Poems written chiefly in India,' but the British Museum copy, I believe, does not contain it. He was appointed commandant of Calpentyn, 1 December, 1810, and was commandant of Batticaloa, 1815–16. In the war of 1815 he commanded the "7th Division," which was to march up to Kandy from Batticaloa. He had got as far as Bintenne, now known by its proper name, Alutnuwara, nearly 50 miles from Kandy, when the latter place was taken and the war was at an end. This, in addition to the information received from your correspondents, is all I know about him.

Penry Lewis.

The Duke of Wellington's First School (11 S. iv. 107).—To the evidence given in my former notice of the Duke's first school in Trim I add further testimony.

Sir John Talbot, first Earl of Shrewsbury (b. about 1388, d. 1453), is said to have built "Talbot Castle" at Trim, co. Meath, where he frequently resided during his different lieutenancies of Ireland, and where, on a stone in the building, the Talbot arms may still be seen.

This house became the Diocesan School of Meath, its head master at the very beginning of the nineteenth century being the Rev. James Hamilton, M.A. (b. 1776, d. 1847), who after a distinguished career at Trinity College, Dublin, held, in addition to the curacy of Trim, the small rural living of Almoritia. He was uncle and educator of Sir William Rowan Hamilton, Kt. (b. 1805, d. 1865), Royal Astronomer of Ireland, whose 'Life,' in three volumes, by Robert Perceval Graves, M.A., was published in 1882. In the first volume, p. 84, is the following passage:—

> "The Diocesan School of Meath, presided over by his uncle, was held in the remains of Talbot's Castle, built by 'the Scourge of France' early in the fifteenth century, when he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In this school the illustrious Duke of Wellington received his early education, and here Hamilton lived with his uncle."

The house, now called St. Mary's Abbey, within the precincts of which it stood, was purchased from the Hamiltons by Mr. A. V. Montgomery, who at present resides there. He has kindly written to me as follows:—

> "The tradition has always been accepted that the young Wesleys, including Arthur, received their early education here, and one of the attics is reputed to have been their dormitory."

R. E. E. Chambers.

Pill House, Barnstaple.

Friday as Christian Name (11 S. iv. 310, 395).—Mr. Rhodes, at the latter reference, states:—

> "It was possibly a foundling named Darke Satterday [should be Setterday] who was [? buried] at St. Nicholas's, Newcastle, on 25 February, 1597 ('Chronicon Mirabile,' p. 97)."

This entry does not refer to a burial at all, but to an event—"*Darke* Setterday, was 25 feb., 1597," meaning that the day was so dark as to be known by that appellative. Many such entries are made in old parish registers.

Richd. Welford.

RAGNOR LODBROK'S SONS: HULDA (11 S. iv. 249, 315, 337).—Hulda seems to have been somewhat of a favourite girl's name with the early English Puritans, a liking inherited by their offspring, the early New England or American Puritans. In the five New England States, but more especially in their farming districts, the name still occurs; otherwise that very solid New England scholar, James Russell Lowell, would hardly have countenanced its use as an everyday familiar Yankee feminine appellative in his Yankee farmhouse idyll of 'The Courtin',' told in Yankee Doric. Hulda, as one of its characters, appears in the following verse from that poem:—

Zekle crep' up quite unbeknown
An' peeked in thru' the winder,
An' there sot *Huldy* all alone,
With no one nigh to hender.

J. G. CUPPLES.

Brookline, Massachusetts.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL FLOWER (11 S. iv. 228, 352).—The golden-rod is certainly not such, its pollen being popularly held responsible for "hay-fever" (or autumnal catarrh), and so leading to the objection, "Better have a flower which is not to be sneezed at." Among the other candidates urged have been the trailing arbutus, the pansy, maize or Indian corn, the mountain laurel, the tobacco plant, and the columbine (which for several years has been the floral emblem of the State of Colorado). Sundry other States have adopted specific flowers, but the United States (or the people thereof unofficially) have adopted none, and are unlikely to do so. ROCKINGHAM.

Boston, Mass.

In the matter of a national flower, let me say that the United States have not as yet adopted one. Some States have chosen a flower, but nothing has as yet been decided in regard to the national flower. As you will see from the following extract, the Women's Clubs have decided in favour of the mountain laurel:—

"Kansas City, Nov. 6.—The National Federation of Women's Clubs has decided that the United States has gone too long without a national flower, and club women of the country have been asked to sign a petition asking Congress to select the mountain laurel. When the movement has been indorsed by the clubs the federation will appoint a committee to present the petition to Congress and work for the passage of an act. The mountain laurel is a small flower containing the red and white colors of the United States flag and unfolding in almost a perfect star."

ARTHUR LOWNDES.

147, East 37th St., New York.

The following reference to the golden-rod occurs in Cobbett's 'American Gardener' (1821). Since the book is dedicated to an American lady, the writer could scarcely have spoken of the plant in question in this manner, if it had been at that date the American national flower:—

"That there is a great deal in *rarity* is evident enough: for, while the English think nothing of the *Hawthorn*, the Americans think nothing of the *Arbutus*, the *Rhododendron*, the *Kalmia*, and hundreds of other shrubs, which are amongst the choicest in England....Nay, that accursed stinking thing with a yellow flower, called the 'Plain-Weed,' which is the torment of the neighbouring farmer, has been, above all the plants in this world, chosen as the most conspicuous ornament of the front of the King of England's grandest palace, that of Hampton-Court, where, growing in a rich soil to the height of five or six feet, it, under the name of '*Golden Rod*,' nods over the whole length of the edge of a walk, three-quarters of a mile long, and, perhaps, thirty feet wide, the most magnificent, perhaps, in Europe. But, be not too hasty, American, in laughing at John Bull's king."—Paragraph 330.

F. D. WESLEY.

'PROGRESS OF ERROR' (11 S. iv. 389).—This poem was written (together with 'Truth,' 'Table-Talk,' and 'Expostulation') by Cowper in the winter of 1780, and appeared early in 1782. The lines (335–52) reflecting so strongly upon Lord Chesterfield and his letters to his son were not in the original draft, but were sent for insertion in a letter to Newton dated 21 January, 1781, and slightly altered—not naming Chesterfield.

Probably W. B. H. will find it interesting to consult the notes in Bailey's edition of Cowper's poems (Methuen & Co.).

W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

TATTERSHALL: ELSHAM: GRANTHAM (11 S. iv. 269, 314).—There was a time when I knew Grantham intimately: in my family, educated or uneducated, we called it Grantham, and I can only recall one person of my acquaintance—and he came from another county—who spoke of Grant-ham, and was smiled at in consequence. MR. W. H. PINCHBECK may be right in his statement that now "Grantham people generally say Grant-um"; and so much the better, if we can be quite sure that the original ending of the word was *ham*, and not something that has become *tham*. How did the *h* get into Thames, which is the "smooth" or "tranquil" stream? PROF. SKEAT says Grant, whatever it may mean, is a Celtic river-name; is it very unlikely that the calmness of the water by which Grantham stands should

suggest an adjective to qualify the Grant? The Granthamites would be amused if any learned man should go among them and presume to talk to them of their Wit-ham, which I take the liberty of thinking may denote the winding, quiet river. Let him ask, too, for Els-ham House at Grantham, and I think he would puzzle a native.

I believe Tattershall is often called Tatters'al; and that was the way in which men spoke of its namesake, a well-known firm of horse-dealers near Hyde Park Corner.

St. Swithin.

Peers immortalized by Public-Houses (11 S. iv. 228, 271, 331).—There is an error in Mr. F. S. Snell's reply at p. 332. The owner of the estate of Canons, and the builder of the magnificent house, was James, first Duke of Chandos, *not* Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, who died 1744. The estate and house were sold in 1747 (see *ante*, p. 261). James, third and last Duke, grandson of the first Duke, died in 1789. At his death all his honours became extinct, excepting the Barony of Kinloss, which devolved on his only daughter and heiress Anna Elizabeth, who in 1796 married the Marquis of Buckingham, afterwards (1822) created Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

Apparently Canons came into the possession of the first Duke of Chandos by his first marriage (1695) with Mary, daughter, and eventually sole heiress, of Sir Thomas Lake of Canons. See G. E. C.'s (Cokayne's) 'Complete Peerage.'

Robert Pierpoint.

Urban V.'s Family Name (11 S. iv. 204, 256, 316).—At the end of his interesting note at the last reference L. M. R. accepts the alleged descent of the Norman lords of Bec Crispin (or Crespin) and the English Fitzwilliams from the Grimaldi. This theory seems to have been based on an armorial coincidence, the three families in question all bearing a lozengy shield of silver and gules. But as *ex hypothesi* the house of Crispin separated from the parent stock, and the Fitzwilliams from the Crispins, before heraldry was invented, the theory seems far-fetched. So far as the Fitzwilliams are concerned their alleged descent is certainly fictitious, the first known member of the family being a William fitz Godric who was living more than a century after the Conquest (cp. 11 S. iii. 215–16). Of his father nothing is known beyond his name Godric, but this is so distinctively English that it is almost certain the family was of English origin. The name Fitzwilliam means simply "Son of William," and did not become fixed as the family name until more than two centuries after the Conquest—the head of the family *temp.* Edward I. being styled William fitz Thomas (*Ancestor*, xii. 114).

The standard-bearer referred to is, no doubt, Turstin fitz Row, who bore the Duke's standard at Hastings in place of Ralf de Toeni; but although Turstin has been affiliated to the house of Bec Crispin, M. Le Prévost denied that he had any connexion with them (Planché, 'Conqueror and his Companions,' ii. 197); and his estates did not descend to the Fitzwilliams, but reverted to the Crown—whether by escheat or forfeiture is uncertain (Round, 'Studies in Peerage and Family History,' p. 194).

Even the alleged descent of the Norman Crispins from a Prince of Monaco seems to be in need of proof, as Mr. Oswald Barron remarks that "no one has traced a common ancestry for the seigneurs of Bec Crespin and the Grimaldi" (*Ancestor*, xii. 112).

G. H. White.

St. Cross, Harleston, Norfolk.

Bradshaw the Regicide (11 S. iv. 344).—In reply to a statement which had recently appeared in *The Illustrated London News* to the effect that James Edward Bradshaw of Fair Oak Park was the lineal descendant and representative of the regicide, "B." wrote as follows in the issue of 23 Feb., 1856:—

"Mr. Bradshaw of Fair Oak is descended from the Bradshaws of Darcy Lever, near Bolton-le-Moors, who first became possessed of that estate in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, being no doubt a younger branch of the Bradshaws of Bradshaw Hall, near the same town. The President was also descended from the Bradshaws of Bradshaw, but his ancestors branched off from the parent stock a century before the Darcy Lever family, and seated themselves at Marple Hall in Cheshire. He was the youngest son of Henry Bradshaw of Marple, and, dying without any issue, the wreck of his enormous wealth descended to his nephew, Harry Bradshaw of Marple, who purchased Bradshaw Hall A.D. 1693, when the head of the family died without male issue; since which time the estates of Marple and Bradshaw have continued in the President's family—having descended in the female line to the Bradshaw-Isherwoods. It is not only a 'popular belief' in Lancashire, but a notorious fact, that several branches of this great and wealthy family became extinct in the male line soon after the President's death. The parent stock of the family, which had flourished at Bradshaw since the time of the Conquest for twenty-five generations in uninterrupted male succession, became extinct in 1693. The President's own family became

extinct in the male line about 1700, when the sole heiress of the family married an Isherwood. The Bradshaws of Chapel-en-le-Frith failed about the same period. The Bradshaws, now of Barton, ended in a female the beginning of the last century; and the Bradshaws of Haigh, now represented by the Earls of Balcarres, failed at the same time. To these might be added the Bradshaws of Makeney and of Morebarne. Thus, within a century of the President's time, seven different branches at least of his family either became altogether extinct, or merged through females into other families."

See also 11 S. ii. 404.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

PORCH INSCRIPTION IN LATIN (11 S. iv. 330).—The thought is found in more than one author. St. Ambrose, for instance, 'De Officiis Ministrorum,' lib. i. cap. 10, § 35, has:—

"Sapiens ut loquatur, multa prius considerat, quid dicat, aut cui dicat, quo in loco, et tempore."

EDWARD BENSLY.

This is perhaps the Latin motto that your correspondent is seeking:—

Si sapiens fores, sex serva quæ tibi mando:
Quid dicas, et ubi, de quo, quomodo, quando.
Nunc lege, nunc ora, nunc cum fervore labora,
Tunc erit hora brevis, et labor ipse levis.

I make eight, not six, monitions. The lines were found on a stone in the ruins of Guildford Priory, and probably many other instances exist. The first part was often used on needlework samplers under the form:—

If wisdom's ways you wisely seek,
These things observe with care,
Of whom you speak, to whom you speak,
And how, and when, and where.

Mr. W. E. Norris in 'Thirlby Hall' (i. 315) gives another version:—

If you your lips would keep from slips,
Five things observe with care:
To whom you speak, of whom you speak,
And how, and when, and where.

A. E. P. RAYMUND DOWLING.

LOWTHER FAMILY (11 S. iv. 388).—According to G. E. C., 'Complete Baronetage,' ii. 441: "The issue male of the grantee of" the Lowther Baronetcy of 1638 (?) "having failed, the Baronetcy became either extinct or dormant" on the death, 24 May, 1806, of Sir James Lowther, created Earl of Lonsdale in 1784.

I find nothing more about the two merchant sons of John, the first Baronet (1605-1675), Christopher and Hugh, of whom the former is in the pedigrees called "a Turkey merchant," and the latter "a merchant in London."

His grandson Christopher, second son of Sir John's third son, Richard of Mauds Meaburn, M.P. for Appleby 1688, by his wife Barbara, daughter of Robert Prickett of Wressle Castle, co. York, is said by Joseph Foster, in his 'Yorkshire Pedigrees,' to have married Anne, daughter of Sir John Cowper, and to have died *sine prole* before 1738. Burn and Nicolson (i. 436) say that Anne was Sir John Cowper's only daughter, and that he was "cousin-german to the Lord Chancellor Cowper."

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

CHURCH WITH WOODEN BELL-TURRET (11 S. iii. 10, 95, 156).—The church of St. Leonard, Middleton, near Manchester, almost answers to the description given by W. B. H. at the first reference, for it has (an ugly) "square wooden bell-turret," saddle-backed, and its site is on high ground, with village roofs lower on the left, and woods beyond. I cannot vouch for the other details adduced, although I have passed the church frequently and visited it once. I may add that its chronology is as follows: in existence, 1091, 1291; rebuilt, 1412, 1524; restored, 1869.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

BURGH-ON-SANDS: ITS PRONUNCIATION (11 S. iv. 409).—Brough is often pronounced "Bruff" in Northumbria. I think I have heard of Beningbruff, Bilbruff, and Hemingbruff, though the names meet the eye as Beningbrough, Bilbrough, and Hemingbrough, and ofttimes the "brough" is called "borough." Brough Hill fair, which used to be a famous one for horses, always took place at Bruff. R-o-u-g-h spells *ruff*, and B-r-o-u-g-h *Bruff*. As Prof. Earle wrote in his genial work on 'The Philology of the English Tongue,' p. 152:—

"It would seem that there is hardly any of these *ugh* words that has not had the *f* sound at some time or in some locality. The 'Northern Farmer' says 'thruf' for *through*; and in Mrs. Trimmer's 'Robins,' chap. vi., *though* receives a like treatment; for Joe the gardener says, 'No, Miss Harriet; but I have something to tell you that will please you as much as tho'f I had.'"

In a foot-note the Professor adds:—

"This will not be found in all editions, because such rude things are deemed objectionable by modern educationists; and Mrs. Trimmer is expurgated."

The pleasures of the study of language are many and great, but one of them was lost when Prof. Earle was called away.

ST. SWITHIN.

[MR. A. R. BAYLEY is also thanked for reply.]

NOBLE FAMILIES IN SHAKESPEARE (11 S. iv. 248, 296, 398).—To COL. PRIDEAUX'S list of peers descended in the male line from characters in Shakespeare may be added the Earl of Stamford, from the Marquess of Dorset ('Richard III.'), and Lord Middleton, from Lord Willoughby ('Richard II.'); and the Blounts of Maple Durham have a male descent from Sir Walter Blunt ('1 Henry IV.').

It may be pertinent to add that the Earl of Berkeley is descended in the male line from a brother of "Earl" (*recte* Lord) Berkeley ('Richard II.'), and the Scropes of Danby from a brother of Sir Stephen Scroop ('Richard II.'), who was also cousin to Scroop, Archbishop of York ('1 and 2 Henry IV.'), and to Lord Scroop ('Henry V.'). G. H. WHITE.

St. Cross, Harleston, Norfolk.

"BROKEN COUNSELLOR" (11 S. iv. 368).—I suggest that the rector thus stigmatized was a failure at the Bar before transferring his abilities to the Church. "Broken limb of the law" was a term of derision used by the Rev. W. Cole (see Cole MS. 5836, f. 118) about a troublesome parishioner.

W. BRADBROOK.

MR. WILLIAM WEARE: THURTELL (11 S. iv. 244, 394).—May I point out to W. B. H. that he has made a slip in referring to Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane as "the late"?

J. J. H.

"FENT": TRADE TERM (11 S. iv. 410).—It seems necessary to repeat once more that there are two dictionaries which explain these things, viz., the 'E.D.D.' and the 'N.E.D.' Both give the etymology of the term. Cf. *vent* (1) in both my Etymological Dictionaries. WALTER W. SKEAT.

"Fents" is a technical term denoting the ends of calicoes of various descriptions, tacked together. The name is likewise given to ends of imperfectly printed cambrics, which are sold by weight, and used for patchwork quilts. Originally the meaning was an opening or slit in a garment; "slit" was afterwards applied to a piece of material slit off; hence to ends, and so to remnants. Cotgrave gives Fr. *Fente*, a clift, rift, slit, &c. The 'New English Dictionary' at sense 5 quotes its use as an attribute in "Mr. M.....started in business as a fent and general merchant"; also "*Fent-Dealer*, a piece broker, a retailer of remnants of cloth." TOM JONES.

JOHN DOWNMAN, A.R.A.: MISSES CLARKE: BARNARD (11 S. iv. 328).—The following marriage announcement in *The Lady's Magazine* for August, 1775, may possibly assist MR. H. C. BARNARD in procuring the information he seeks: "Aug. 19. The Rev. Mr. Barnard, fellow of Eton College, to Miss Frances Clarke, youngest daughter of the late James Clarke, Esq., of the six clerks office." T. H. BARROW.

John Graham Clarke of Fenham Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, had five daughters: Mary, who married E. M. Barrett, and became the mother of Elizabeth Barrett Browning; Frances, who was united to Sir Thomas Butler, Bart., of Garryhundon, co. Carlow, on 30 Jan., 1812, and died 30 Aug., 1868, leaving issue; Charlotte, who became the wife of Richard Butler, brother of the foregoing, on 13 June, 1822, and died in 1835, leaving an only daughter; —— who married Robert Hedley of Bedlington, Northumberland, and had issue; and Anne, who died unmarried. Which of these ladies Downman painted I cannot say, but probably inquiry among members of the Butler family might elucidate the point.

RICHD. WELFORD.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

BEARDED SOLDIERS (11 S. iv. 386).—That a whole regiment should have worn beards is worth noting. This was the case in the 19th Lancers in 1820–21; my friend the late Col. Freeman of the 18th Hussars, who saw them, told me that "they wore them neatly cut alike, with their stable scissors." HAROLD MALET, Colonel.

I do not wish to be too precise or "split hairs," but speak of the regulations affecting soldiers at the present day. By soldier I mean a military individual below the rank of a commissioned officer. It was a medical reason for which Chevalier Zavertal was allowed to wear his beard. The last time I saw Sir Evelyn Wood he did not have a beard, though he previously had worn one. I can remember the soldiers coming home from the Crimea; many wore beards, but there has been more than one regulation since then. A. RHODES.

MILITARY EXECUTIONS (11 S. iv. 8, 57, 98, 157, 193, 237, 295, 354, 413).—There were at least two cases during the South African War in which the death penalty, passed on British soldiers at a court-martial, was carried out. In February, 1902, five Australian subalterns were tried for having

murdered in cold blood twelve Boer prisoners, one of whom was a clergyman, in the Spelonken district, Transvaal. Two of these, who were found to have been only accessories, were cashiered; one received life imprisonment, and the remaining two were sentenced to be shot. The trial caused a sensation at the time; but as the facts were incontestable and demanded exemplary justice, Lord Kitchener was of opinion that no clemency should be extended to the two guilty officers. See the telegraphic summary in *The Times* of 5 April, 1902. N. W. Hill.

New York.

We are still without a definite military authority as to the practice. I can give one instance regarding which the different pictorial representations agree at least as to the one particular now under discussion. In 'The Official Records of the Mutiny of the Black Watch,' at p. 113, is 'An exact Representation of the Shooting the three Highlanders on the Parade in the Tower.' The year was 1743. The firing-party consisted of eighteen men, drawn up in three ranks of six each. The front rank knelt and fired, the second stood and fired, while the rear stood at what I call a kind of "port arms"—while on the right the sergeant-major gave the signal to fire by dropping a handkerchief. A. Rhodes.

Maryland Proverb: "Shoe her horse round" (11 S. iv. 387).—I suggest that this is equivalent to "make a complete job of it." In the country blacksmith's shop in which I saw horses being shod fifty years ago, the term used when four shoes were needed was "shoe him all round."

W. H. Peet.

All my life I have known the word *shoo*= to "shove" or push, or turn about; also to drive pigs, fowls, or sheep out of mischief. "Now then, shoo it off," is the cry on these occasions. Workmen, when moving something heavy, say "shoo it"; and if it has to be turned round or over, "Now then, shoo it round" or "over." The saying of the woman—"shooe her horse round"—seems to be plain enough: that she would turn her back on her husband altogether. For a man to "shoo" a horse and cart would be to turn them in another direction. No doubt the proverb went, like many other sayings, from here to Maryland.

Thos. Ratcliffe.

Worksop.

[W. S. S. also thanked for reply.]

'The Noon Gazette and Daily Spy' (11 S. iv. 388).—Perhaps the following may have some reference to the query:—

"1781. July 5. Mr. Wheildon, publisher of the *Whitehall Evening Post*, and Mr. Ayres, printer of the *Middlesex Journal*, were sentenced by the court of King's-bench to pay a fine of 100*l.* each, for the publication of a libel against the Russian ambassador."—'The Chronological Historian,' by W. Toone, 1826.

Toone records one other newspaper affair in 1781, under date 25 June, viz., that the Rev. Henry Bate, editor and part proprietor of *The Morning Post*, was sentenced to be imprisoned one year in the King's Bench Prison for a libel on the Duke of Richmond.

Robert Pierpoint.

Du Bellay (11 S. iv. 347).—I would suggest that the lines "Ad Hilermum Bellaium Cognomine Langium" are by "the French Horace," Salmon Macrin. Among his Latin poems in Part II. pp. 453–573 of 'Delitiæ C. Poetarum Gallorum' are two addressed to this same member of the Du Bellay family—whom he calls "mi patrone," which corresponds to "columen meæ Camænæ"—and one to his wife.

As the British Museum has six volumes of Latin poems by Macrin printed at Paris, and one at Poitiers, I suppose there may be a chance that the lines in question, though not to be found in the 'Delitiæ,' have been printed. Edward Bensly.

University College, Aberystwyth.

Diatoric Teeth (11 S. iv. 290, 395).—As διάτορος means "pierced," or "bored through," I presume artificial teeth are meant, that are held in position by means of a pivot or wire, or perhaps grafted on to the base of sound teeth. N. W. Hill.

New York.

Robert Anstruther, M.P. (11 S. iv. 389).—Foster, in 'Members of Parliament—Scotland,' describes him as "Probably son of Sir John Anstruther, 4th Bt., M.P., Lieut.-Col. 68th Regiment and Col. of the Tay Fencibles." John Patching.

Mr. Stock, Bibliophile, 1735 (11 S. iv. 307, 356).—Mention of the late Mr. Elliot Stock's name in connexion with this query prompts the not unreasonable surmise that one of his ancestors may have been the Mr. Stock referred to. The lamented publisher was, as the writer can testify, himself a keen collector, and the passion may well have been inherited. Cecil Clarke.

Junior Athenæum Club.

Notes on Books, &c.

A Thomas Hardy Dictionary: the Characters and Scenes of the Novels and Poems Alphabetically Arranged and Described, by F. Outwin Saxelby (Routledge), is a very capable guide to the subject, and should be of considerable use to those who wish to refresh their memories concerning some story, locality, or incident. Synopses are provided of all the novels and stories, and the details as to prototypes are presented with care. In some cases there is no exact original, or some detail has been added which does not belong to it—a fact which distresses the crowd of commentators who hang round a classic, but not the people who realize that a great novelist is an artist.

Altogether, this seems to us the best of the literary dictionaries which Messrs. Routledge have produced of late years. There is a good Bibliography, including plays founded on the novels, and articles and books on Hardy and Wessex. Among the plays we do not see mention of a drama derived from 'Tess,' and it was certainly not of memorable quality.

The brief 'Biographical Sketch' says of Mr. Hardy: "His special studies, apart from his profession, were the Greek and Roman classics, and evidence of their strong influence on his mind is to be seen in his work." This is true, and a point not often noted, though plain to any one who, like the present reviewer, has made a study of Mr. Hardy's range of literary allusion.

Vol. II. of *The Correspondence of Jonathan Swift*, edited by Dr. F. Elrington Ball (Bell), is as excellent as its predecessor, and should establish the work in the favour of all those who like a thing thoroughly well done, yet without any fuss or parade. Swift's private hopes and fears, his likes and dislikes, his friends and enemies—all are exhibited before us in his correspondence—the term including letters to as well as from him. There is a curious interchange of letters in 1713 between Steele and Swift, the latter conceiving himself injured by the remarks of the former in his new paper *The Guardian*. Swift has the best of it, though Steele plies a pretty pen on his own behalf. Miss Esther Vanhomrigh writes lively letters full of concern for her admirer, and seems of the present century when she asks Swift, who has a bad head, not to be persuaded "to take many slops." In 1713 begins a correspondence with Arbuthnot, a man of admirable humour and feeling, who deserved the love of his friends. Pope, Gay, and Prior are bright letter-writers, but Archbishop King, who occupies a good deal of space, is decidedly dull. The volume exhibits Swift's character better than a dozen fancy biographies, and is admirably edited, the notes at the bottom of the pages giving all the explanations and references that are required.

King Arthur in History and Legend, by W. Lewis Jones, is one of the "Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature" (Cambridge University Press), which seek to provide summaries of knowledge by experts. Prof. Lewis Jones, following the lines of a chapter contributed by him to 'The Cambridge History of English Literature,' gives in his 137 pages an idea of the evidence concerning Arthur's personality and legendary fame. Those who have gone at all seriously into Arthurian questions know how much of the mist of conjecture and rival theories involves the famous figure. We can but make the best of obscure hints, and are hampered everywhere by doubts and contradictions. A sound basis for inquiry, with references to authorities is at least provided by this judicious and clearly written little book, which gives students a fair idea of the difficulties before them. The author has probably more definite views than he has stated, *e.g.*, concerning sites associated with King Arthur, but he is wise in not being dogmatic on such points.

Major H. R. Phipps has just published *Notes on Phipps and Phip Families* in England, Ireland, the West Indies, and New England. The present pamphlet (Part I.) deals with Phipps of Nottingham and Reading, 1570 to 1700, and, as several queries have appeared in our columns on the subject, our readers may be glad to know that Mr. Henry Gray, of 1, Churchfield Road East, Acton, has a few copies of the pamphlet on sale. Major Phipps has now worked out his pedigree from 1570 onwards without a break, and uses arms which date back to 1664.

The London County Council added to their memorials a few days ago a bronze tablet at 8, Canonbury Square, Islington, where Samuel Phelps lived from about 1846 to 1867, and a lead tablet at 28, Newman Street, Oxford Street, where Thomas Stothard lived from 1794 until his death in 1834.

Notices to Correspondents.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

Correspondents who send letters to be forwarded to other contributors should put on the top left-hand corner of their envelopes the number of the page of 'N. & Q.' to which their letters refer, so that the contributor may be readily identified. Otherwise much time has to be spent in tracing the querist.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

P. W. A. ("Do the work that's nearest," &c.).—Charles Kingsley, 'Invitation to Tom Hughes.' See 10 S. iv. 38.

E. J. T.—A letter to be forwarded should bear a penny stamp.

Corrigendum.—*Ante*, p. 366, col. 1, l. 9 from foot, for "Buntington" read Burlington.